10/017,216

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=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:32:08 ON 17 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:32:29 ON 17 MAR 2005
L1            21 S MYTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
L2         14781 S MYOTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
L3           293 S "TYPE PK?"
L4             0 S L2 AND L3
L5          2511 S L2 AND KINASE?
L6            15 S "MDPK"
L7          2520 S L5 OR L6
L8       6976279 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L9          1097 S L7 AND L8
L10           45 S "13245"
L11            2 S L9 AND L10
L12           36 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                 E KAPELLER ROSANA/AU
L13           40 S E3
                 E LIBERMANN ROSANA/AU
                 E LIBERMANN R/AU
L14            1 S E8
L15           41 S L13 OR L14
L16            0 S (L6 OR L10) AND L15
L17            0 S L2 AND L15
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NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
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NEWS	5	NOV 30	PHAR reloaded with additional data
NEWS	6	DEC 01	LISA now available on STN
NEWS	7	DEC 09	12 databases to be removed from STN on December 31, 2004
NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	10	DEC 17	COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	18	FEB 10	STN Patent Forums to be held in March 2005
NEWS	19	FEB 16	STN User Update to be held in conjunction with the 229th ACS National Meeting on March 13, 2005
NEWS	20	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	21	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	22	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	23	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	24	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	25	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded

NEWS EXPRESS	JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005
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=> file medline embase biosis biotechds scisearch hcaplus ntis lifesci
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FILE 'LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:32:29 ON 17 MAR 2005
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=> s mytonic (a) dystrophy
L1 21 MYTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY

=> s myotonic (a) dystrophy
L2 14781 MYOTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY

=> s "type pk?"
L3 293 "TYPE PK?"

=> l2 and l3
L2 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l2 and l3
L4 0 L2 AND L3

=> s l2 and kinase?

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L5        2511 L2 AND KINASE?

=> s "MDPK"
L6          15 "MDPK"

=> s l5 or l6
L7        2520 L5 OR L6

=> s clon? or express? or recombinant
   4 FILES SEARCHED...
L8     6976279 CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT

=> s l7 and l8
L9        1097 L7 AND L8

=> s "13245"
L10         45 "13245"

=> s l9 and l10
L11          2 L9 AND L10

=> d 1-2 ibib ab

L11   ANSWER 1 OF 2  BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-17868  BIOTECHDS
TITLE:            Human myotonic dystrophy type protein
                  kinase polypeptide and polynucleotide useful for
                  prognosticating, diagnosing, preventing or inhibiting
                  tumorigenesis, tumor growth, tumor metastasis and viral
                  infection;
                     vector-mediated recombinant protein gene
                     transfer and expression in host cell for use in
                     drug screening and gene therapy
AUTHOR:           KAPELLER-LIBERMANN R
PATENT ASSIGNEE:  MILLENNIUM PHARM INC
PATENT INFO:      WO 2002034896 2 May 2002
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2000-US50636 23 Oct 2000
PRIORITY INFO:    US 2000-242429 23 Oct 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE:    Patent
LANGUAGE:         English
OTHER SOURCE:     WPI: 2002-479720 [51]
AB    DERWENT ABSTRACT:
      NOVELTY - Isolated human myotonic dystrophy type
      protein kinase polypeptide (PP) (I), designated 13245
      , comprising a naturally-occurring allelic variant of PP with a fully
      defined 2053 amino acid sequence (S1) given in the specification encoded
      by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a fully defined 6574 or
      6159 base pair sequence (S2) given in the specification, is new.
           DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Isolated human myotonic
      dystrophy type protein kinase polypeptide (PP) (I),
      designated 13245, comprising a naturally-occurring allelic
      variant of PP with a fully defined 2053 amino acid sequence (S1) given in
      the specification encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to
      a fully defined 6574 or 6159 base pair sequence (S2) given in the
      specification. In particular (I) comprises:(i) a naturally-occurring
      allelic variant comprising (S1), PP encoding a nucleic acid molecule
      which hybridizes to (S2) or its complement under stringent conditions,
      (ii) a fragment comprising 15 contiguous amino acids of (S1), or (iii) a
      PP encoded by a nucleic acid which is at least 60% identical to (S2), or
      its complement. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an isolated
      nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding (I) or PP comprising S1, comprising a
      nucleotide sequence at least 60% identical to S2 or a fragment of 300
      nucleotides of S2; (2) a host cell (III) containing (II); (3) a non-human
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mammalian host cell containing (II); (4) an antibody (IV) that selectively binds with (I); (5) producing (I); (6) detecting (M1) the presence of (I) in a sample, by contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds with (I) and determining whether the compound binds with (I); (7) a kit comprising a compound that selectively binds with (I) or hybridizes with (II); (8) detecting (M2) the presence of (II) in a sample, by contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes with (II) and determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds with (II); (9) modulating the activity of (I), by contacting (I) or a cell **expressing** (I) with a compound which binds with (I); (10) use of a modulator (V) of the activity of **13245** protein for making a medicament for modulating the ability of a cell to catalyze interconversion of the phosphorylated and de-phosphorylated forms a guanine triphosphate (GTP)ase protein; and (11) making a pharmaceutical composition for modulating e.g. interconversion of the phosphorylated and de-phosphorylated forms of a serine, threonine, or tyrosine residue of a GTPase protein, cell contractility, cell growth, cell conductivity, entry of a cell into the cell cycle, progression of a cell through the cell cycle, mitogenesis, cell metabolism, gene transcription, cytokinesis, cell shape, cell movement, integration of a viral genome into a host cell genome, maintenance of a viral genome within a host cell genome, a cytological change in a virus-infected host cell, virus production in a virus-infected host cell, interaction of a virion with a membrane of a virus-infected host cell, and encapsulation of a virion within a portion of a membrane of a virus-infected host cell, by selecting a test compound useful for modulating phenomenon and combining the test compound with a carrier.

WIDER DISCLOSURE - Disclosed are: (A) vectors containing (II); (B) chimeric or fusion proteins that includes (I) operatively linked to non-**13245** polypeptides and its use; (C) screening for compounds that modulate the **expression** of (II); (D) nucleic acid molecule containing a portion of S2 or complement of S2; (E) nucleic acid molecules encoding other **13245** family members having a nucleotide sequence which differ from S2; (F) nucleic acid molecules that is antisense to (II); (G) molecular beacon or detectably labeled oligonucleotide primers and probes; (H) non-human transgenic animals and its use; (I) population of cells from the above animals; (J) analyzing several capture probes or a sample; and (K) making a computer readable record of a sequence of **13245** sequence.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation: (I) is produced by culturing a mammalian host cell, under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is **expressed**. Preferred Polypeptide: (I) further comprises a heterologous amino acid sequence. Preferred Nucleic Acid: (II) further comprises a vector nucleic acid sequence, and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous PP. Preferred Method: In (M1), the compound that binds with (I) is an antibody. In (M2), the sample comprises mRNA molecules and is contacted with the nucleic acid probe. Preferred Modulator: (V) is an inhibitor of **13245** gene **expression**, preferably an antisense oligonucleotide comprising at least 15 nucleotide residues, which hybridizes under stringent conditions with a transcript (mRNA) of **13245** gene, or with a polynucleotide of S2. (V) does not significantly affect **13245** gene **expression** in the cell. (V) is an agent which inhibits an activity of 69087 protein, preferably an antibody which specifically binds with 69087 protein.

ACTIVITY - Anti-tumor; Virucide; Anti-HIV.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; Modulator of (I). No supporting data is given.

USE - (I) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of (I). (I) and (III) are useful for identifying a compound which binds with (I), by determining whether (I) binds with the test compound, by direct detecting of test compound/PP binding, using a

competitive binding assay or an assay for **13245**-mediated signal transduction. (I) and (III) are useful for assessing whether a test compound is useful for modulating the phenomenon such as cell contractility, cell growth, cell conductivity, and entry of a cell into the cell cycle, by adding the test compound to a first composition comprising (I) or (III), that exhibits **13245** activity, and comparing the activity in the first and second composition that is substantially identical to the first composition except that it does not comprise the test compound, where a difference in the activity indicates that the test compound is useful for modulating the phenomenon. The **13245** activity is GTPase **kinase** activity, and the composition comprises a cell comprising a nucleic acid encoding the protein, where the nucleic acid is the genome of the cell and comprises the **13245** gene. (I) and (III) are also useful for identifying a compound which is useful for modulating phenomenon (all claimed). **13245** molecules are useful as surrogate markers such as markers of disorders or disease states, as marker for precursors of disease states, as markers for predisposition of disease states, as markers for drug activity, or as markers of pharmacogenomic profile of a subject. **13245** molecules are useful to develop diagnostic and therapeutic agents for prognosticating, diagnosing, preventing, inhibiting, alleviating or curing **myotonic dystrophy** protein **kinase** (**MDPK**)-related disorders. (I) is useful to develop diagnostic and therapeutic agents for **13245**-mediated or related disorders such as tumorigenesis, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, viral infection of a cell, skeletal muscle disorders (e.g. muscular and **myotonic dystrophies**), immune disorders and neoplastic disorders. (I) is useful to screen for naturally occurring **13245** substrates, to screen for drugs or compounds which modulate **13245** activity, and to treat disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of **13245** protein or production of the protein which have decreased, aberrant or unwanted activity compared to the wild type protein. Modulator identified by (I) is useful in treating an individual afflicted with disease or disorder characterized by aberrant or unwanted **expression** or activity of **13245** protein or nucleic acid molecule. (II) is useful to **express** a **13245** protein, to detect **13245** mRNA protein in a biological sample, to detect a genetic alteration in a **13245** gene and to modulate **13245** activity. Fragments of (II) are useful in chromosome mapping, tissue typing and aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. (I), (II) and (IV) are useful in screening assays, predictive medicine (diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, monitoring clinical trials and pharmacogenetics) and in treatment methods. (IV) is useful diagnostically to monitor **13245** protein levels in tissues and detect **13245** protein.

ADMINISTRATION - (I) is administered by parenteral (intradermal, subcutaneous, intravenous), oral, transdermal, transmucosal or rectal route or by inhalation at a dose of 0.001-30 mg/kg, preferably 0.1-20 mg/kg and (IV) at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg. Pharmaceutical composition is administered at a dose of 1 mug/kg-500 mg/kg.

EXAMPLE - Identification and characterization of human **myotonic dystrophy** type protein **kinase**, referred as **13245** complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNA) was performed. The human **13245** nucleotide sequence which was 6574 nucleotides in length defined in the specification including non-translated regions, contains a predicted methionine-initiated coding sequence at about nucleotide residues 19-6178 and encoding a 2053 amino acid protein. (148 pages)

L11 ANSWER 2 OF 2 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:332324 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:351429
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of a novel human

myotonic dystrophy protein **kinase** sequence homolog and diagnostic and therapeutic uses thereof

INVENTOR(S): Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 148 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002034896	A2	20020502	WO 2001-US50636	20011023
WO 2002034896	A3	20021024		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2002034132	A5	20020506	AU 2002-34132	20011023
US 2002160483	A1	20021031	US 2001-17216	20011023
EP 1328621	A2	20030723	EP 2001-985157	20011023
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-242429P P 20001023
WO 2001-US50636 W 20011023

AB The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of a novel human protein, designated **13245**, which has sequence homol. with **myotonic dystrophy** protein **kinase**. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid mols., **recombinant expression** vectors containing **13245** nucleic acid mols., host cells into which the **expression** vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a **13245** gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated **13245** proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-**13245** antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compns. of the invention are also provided.

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FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:32:29 ON 17 MAR 2005

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L1          21 S MYTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
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L5        2511 S L2 AND KINASE?
L6          15 S "MDPK"
L7        2520 S L5 OR L6
L8     6976279 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L9        1097 S L7 AND L8
L10         45 S "13245"
L11          2 S L9 AND L10
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=> dup rem l10
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L10
L12 36 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-36 ibib ab

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 36 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-22883 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: New isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a fibrocystin polypeptide, useful for diagnosing and treating autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease; vector-mediated gene transfer and expression in host cell for gene therapy
AUTHOR: HARRIS P C; WARD C J; ROSSETTI S; TORRES V E
PATENT ASSIGNEE: MAYO FOUND MEDICAL EDUCATION and RES
PATENT INFO: WO 2003062453 31 Jul 2003
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2003-US2038 23 Jan 2003
PRIORITY INFO: US 2002-351110 23 Jan 2002; US 2002-351110 23 Jan 2002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2003-618286 [58]
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - An isolated nucleic acid comprising a sequence encoding a fibrocystin polypeptide, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an isolated nucleic acid encoding a fibrocystin polypeptide, where the nucleic acid comprises at least 300 contiguous nucleotide of S1 or its variant; (2) a vector comprising the novel nucleic acid; (3) host cells comprising the vector of (2); (4) an isolated nucleic acid 10-1650 nucleotides in length comprising sequence having one or more variants relative to S1, or at least 85 % identical in length to S1; (5) oligonucleotide primer pairs, each comprising 10-50 nucleotides, where in the presence of mammalian genomic DNA and under polymerase chain reaction conditions, produces a nucleic acid product corresponding to a region of an ARPKD nucleic acid molecule, where the product is 30-1650 nucleotides in length; (6) a composition comprising a first and second oligonucleotide primers pairs, of (5); (7) an antibody having specific binding for a fibrocystin polypeptide; (8) determining the susceptibility of a subject to autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease; (9) diagnosing autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease in a subject; and (10) an article of manufacture comprising substrate, where the substrate comprises a population of isolated nucleic acid molecules comprising 10-1000 nucleotides in length, and a different nucleotide sequence variant relative to S1, or at least 85 % identical over its length to S1.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Nucleic Acid: The nucleic acid comprises a 11612 (S1), 2693 (S2) or **13245** (S3) base pair sequence, given in the specification. It encodes a fibrocystin polypeptide comprising amino acid variant comprising Val, Met, Val, Leu, Leu, Leu, Trp, Thr, Arg, Phe, Met, Leu, Cys, Asn, Ag, Gly, Gly, Lys, Phe, Lys, Thr, Phe, Thr, Arg, Val, Val, Gln, Thr or Tyr at position 17, 36, 222, 739, 757, 805, 1249, 1389, 1407, 1664, 1741, 1833, 1838, 1867, 1917, 1942, 1995, 2331, 1688, 2689, 2957, 3018, 3177, 3346, 3468, 3502, 3529, 3553, or 3622, respectively, of a 3779 (P1) amino acid sequence, given in the specification. The fibrocystin polypeptide comprises the amino acids 1-3299, 102578 or 1-3779 of P1. The nucleotide sequence variant comprises T, T, G, T, C, T, G, G, A, G, T, A, T, G, A, G, G, G, A, T, T, A or T, C, T, C, C, T, G, T, C, C, A, or A at position 50, 107, 657, 664, 2216, 2269, 2414, 3747, 3761, 4165, 4220, 4991, 5221, 5498, 5513, 5600, 5750, 5825, 5984, 6992, 8022, 8063, 8606, 8870, 9053, 9530, 10036, 10174, 10402, 10505, 10585, 10658, or 11612 of S1. The nucleotide sequence variant comprises an A inserted at position 5895 or 5896. It comprises a deletion of the nucleotides at positions 1624-1627, or at position 10637,

9689, 3762, 1529, 383, 6383, 10856, or 10364. The nucleotide variant is at position -2 relative to the splice acceptor site of intron 28, or at position -9 relative to the splice acceptor site of intron 33. The nucleotide sequence variant is a G at position -9 relative to the splice receptor site of intron 33. It is at position +4 relative to the splice donor site of intron 43, preferably a T. The fibrocystin polypeptide is encoded by nucleotides 276-10174, 276-8011 or 276-11612 of S1. The nucleic acid comprises nucleotides 1-192, 193-328 or 329-406 of S1. Preferred Primers: The primer pairs comprise a nucleic acid product comprising a nucleotide sequence variant of S1. They can be at least 3, 13, 16 or 23 primer pairs. Preferred Method: Determining the susceptibility of a subject to autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease comprises providing a nucleic acid sample from the subject and determining whether the nucleic acid sample contains one or more nucleotide sequence variants within the PKHF1 gene of the subject relative to a wild-type PKHD1 gene, where the presence of one or more variants is associated with increased susceptibility of the subject to autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease. The nucleic acid sample is genomic DNA. The determining step is preformed by denaturing high-performance liquid chromatography. The method further comprises identifying one or more sequence variants by DNA sequencing. The one or more nucleotide sequence variants are on separate alleles. Diagnosing autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease comprises providing a nucleic acid sample from the subject, and determining whether the nucleic acid sample contains one or more disease-associated sequence within the PKHD1 gene of the subject compared to wild-type PKHD1 gene, where the presence of the one or more disease-associated sequence variants diagnostic of autosomal recessive polycystic disease.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic. No biological data given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy.

USE - The nucleic acid molecules, polypeptides and methods are useful for diagnosing and treating autosomal recessive polycystic kidney disease. (136 pages)

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 36 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-15604 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Primer sets to DNA encoding 16SrRNA of bacteria but not amplifying chloroplast or mitochondrial material, useful for detection of bacteria in foodstuffs;
DNA primer and polymerase chain reaction useful for bacterium detection
AUTHOR: NAKANO S; KOBAYASHI T; FUNABIKI K; NAGAO Y; YAMADA T
PATENT ASSIGNEE: NISSIN FOOD PROD CO LTD
PATENT INFO: WO 2003033694 24 Apr 2003
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2002-JP10573 11 Oct 2002
PRIORITY INFO: JP 2001-317341 15 Oct 2001; JP 2001-317341 15 Oct 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2003-403218 [38]
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Primer sets are new which amplify in a detectable manner: (a) DNA encoding 16SrRNA of Escherichia, Salmonella or Vibrio; or (b) DNA encoding 16SrRNA of Staphylococcus aureus or Bacillus cereus, by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) under defined conditions, but do not amplify under the same conditions DNA encoding 16SrRNA of chloroplasts or mitochondria or of other microbial species.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for methods for the detection of bacteria in food samples, in which the sample is homogenised, DNA extracted from it, and PCR carried out using the primer sets.

USE - Detection of bacteria which can cause food poisoning in food samples, in particular Escherichia (such as Escherichia coli O157), Salmonella typhimurium, Staphylococcus aureus, Bacillus cereus and Vibrio

vulnificus, without interference from mitochondrial or chloroplast material. Food samples which can be tested include noodles, meat, fish, vegetables, milk and cereals.

EXAMPLE - Genomic DNA is isolated from brain/heart infusion culture of Escherichia coli JCM1649 or Salmonella typhimurium IFO-**13245**, using a Dneasy TissueKit (RTM) (Qiagen). Polymerase chain reaction (PCR) is carried out on solutions containing 10 to 1000 copies/microliters of the DNA using HotStart Taq DNA polymerase (Roche Diagnostics). Primers GTTGTAAAGCACTTTCAGTGGTGAGGAAGG and GCCTCAAGGGCACAACCTCCAAG are used. The amplification products are separated by agarose gel electrophoresis. Amplification product of the DNA is detected down to a concentration in the initial sample of 100 copies/microliter. Genomic DNA of wheat, soyabean, maize or potato in solutions containing 10 to 1000 copies/microl is amplified using the above primers. No amplification product is detected at any concentrations. Using a known primer set for amplifying eubacterial 16S DNA (J. Dental Research 1999 (78) 850-856) amplification product is detected even at 10 copies/microliter.(52 pages)

L12 ANSWER 3 OF 36 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-17868 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase polypeptide and polynucleotide useful for prognosticating, diagnosing, preventing or inhibiting tumorigenesis, tumor growth, tumor metastasis and viral infection;
vector-mediated recombinant protein gene transfer and expression in host cell for use in drug screening and gene therapy
AUTHOR: KAPELLER-LIBERMANN R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: MILLENNIUM PHARM INC
PATENT INFO: WO 2002034896 2 May 2002
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2000-US50636 23 Oct 2000
PRIORITY INFO: US 2000-242429 23 Oct 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2002-479720 [51]
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Isolated human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase polypeptide (PP) (I), designated **13245**, comprising a naturally-occurring allelic variant of PP with a fully defined 2053 amino acid sequence (S1) given in the specification encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a fully defined 6574 or 6159 base pair sequence (S2) given in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Isolated human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase polypeptide (PP) (I), designated **13245**, comprising a naturally-occurring allelic variant of PP with a fully defined 2053 amino acid sequence (S1) given in the specification encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a fully defined 6574 or 6159 base pair sequence (S2) given in the specification. In particular (I) comprises:(i) a naturally-occurring allelic variant comprising (S1), PP encoding a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to (S2) or its complement under stringent conditions, (ii) a fragment comprising 15 contiguous amino acids of (S1), or (iii) a PP encoded by a nucleic acid which is at least 60% identical to (S2), or its complement. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) an isolated nucleic acid molecule (II) encoding (I) or PP comprising S1, comprising a nucleotide sequence at least 60% identical to S2 or a fragment of 300 nucleotides of S2; (2) a host cell (III) containing (II); (3) a non-human mammalian host cell containing (II); (4) an antibody (IV) that selectively binds with (I); (5) producing (I); (6) detecting (M1) the presence of (I) in a sample, by contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds with (I) and determining whether the compound binds with (I); (7) a kit comprising

a compound that selectively binds with (I) or hybridizes with (II); (8) detecting (M2) the presence of (II) in a sample, by contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes with (II) and determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds with (II); (9) modulating the activity of (I), by contacting (I) or a cell expressing (I) with a compound which binds with (I); (10) use of a modulator (V) of the activity of **13245** protein for making a medicament for modulating the ability of a cell to catalyze interconversion of the phosphorylated and de-phosphorylated forms a guanine triphosphate (GTP)ase protein; and (11) making a pharmaceutical composition for modulating e.g. interconversion of the phosphorylated and de-phosphorylated forms of a serine, threonine, or tyrosine residue of a GTPase protein, cell contractility, cell growth, cell conductivity, entry of a cell into the cell cycle, progression of a cell through the cell cycle, mitogenesis, cell metabolism, gene transcription, cytokinesis, cell shape, cell movement, integration of a viral genome into a host cell genome, maintenance of a viral genome within a host cell genome, a cytological change in a virus-infected host cell, virus production in a virus-infected host cell, interaction of a virion with a membrane of a virus-infected host cell, and encapsulation of a virion within a portion of a membrane of a virus-infected host cell, by selecting a test compound useful for modulating phenomenon and combining the test compound with a carrier.

WIDER DISCLOSURE - Disclosed are: (A) vectors containing (II); (B) chimeric or fusion proteins that includes (I) operatively linked to non-**13245** polypeptides and its use; (C) screening for compounds that modulate the expression of (II); (D) nucleic acid molecule containing a portion of S2 or complement of S2; (E) nucleic acid molecules encoding other **13245** family members having a nucleotide sequence which differ from S2; (F) nucleic acid molecules that is antisense to (II); (G) molecular beacon or detectably labeled oligonucleotide primers and probes; (H) non-human transgenic animals and its use; (I) population of cells from the above animals; (J) analyzing several capture probes or a sample; and (K) making a computer readable record of a sequence of **13245** sequence.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preparation: (I) is produced by culturing a mammalian host cell, under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed. Preferred Polypeptide: (I) further comprises a heterologous amino acid sequence. Preferred Nucleic Acid: (II) further comprises a vector nucleic acid sequence, and a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous PP. Preferred Method: In (M1), the compound that binds with (I) is an antibody. In (M2), the sample comprises mRNA molecules and is contacted with the nucleic acid probe. Preferred Modulator: (V) is an inhibitor of **13245** gene expression, preferably an antisense oligonucleotide comprising at least 15 nucleotide residues, which hybridizes under stringent conditions with a transcript (mRNA) of **13245** gene, or with a polynucleotide of S2. (V) does not significantly affect **13245** gene expression in the cell. (V) is an agent which inhibits an activity of 69087 protein, preferably an antibody which specifically binds with 69087 protein.

ACTIVITY - Anti-tumor; Virucide; Anti-HIV.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; Modulator of (I). No supporting data is given.

USE - (I) is useful for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of (I). (I) and (III) are useful for identifying a compound which binds with (I), by determining whether (I) binds with the test compound, by direct detecting of test compound/PP binding, using a competitive binding assay or an assay for **13245**-mediated signal transduction. (I) and (III) are useful for assessing whether a test compound is useful for modulating the phenomenon such as cell contractility, cell growth, cell conductivity, and entry of a cell into the cell cycle, by adding the test compound to a first composition comprising (I) or (III), that exhibits **13245** activity, and

comparing the activity in the first and second composition that is substantially identical to the first composition except that it does not comprise the test compound, where a difference in the activity indicates that the test compound is useful for modulating the phenomenon. The **13245** activity is GTPase kinase activity, and the composition comprises a cell comprising a nucleic acid encoding the protein, where the nucleic acid is the genome of the cell and comprises the **13245** gene. (I) and (III) are also useful for identifying a compound which is useful for modulating phenomenon (all claimed). **13245** molecules are useful as surrogate markers such as markers of disorders or disease states, as marker for precursors of disease states, as markers for predisposition of disease states, as markers for drug activity, or as markers of pharmacogenomic profile of a subject. **13245** molecules are useful to develop diagnostic and therapeutic agents for prognosticating, diagnosing, preventing, inhibiting, alleviating or curing myotonic dystrophy protein kinase (MDPK)-related disorders. (I) is useful to develop diagnostic and therapeutic agents for **13245**-mediated or related disorders such as tumorigenesis, tumor growth, tumor metastasis, viral infection of a cell, skeletal muscle disorders (e.g. muscular and myotonic dystrophies), immune disorders and neoplastic disorders. (I) is useful to screen for naturally occurring **13245** substrates, to screen for drugs or compounds which modulate **13245** activity, and to treat disorders characterized by insufficient or excessive production of **13245** protein or production of the protein which have decreased, aberrant or unwanted activity compared to the wild type protein. Modulator identified by (I) is useful in treating an individual afflicted with disease or disorder characterized by aberrant or unwanted expression or activity of **13245** protein or nucleic acid molecule. (II) is useful to express a **13245** protein, to detect **13245** mRNA protein in a biological sample, to detect a genetic alteration in a **13245** gene and to modulate **13245** activity. Fragments of (II) are useful in chromosome mapping, tissue typing and aid in forensic identification of a biological sample. (I), (II) and (IV) are useful in screening assays, predictive medicine (diagnostic assays, prognostic assays, monitoring clinical trials and pharmacogenetics) and in treatment methods. (IV) is useful diagnostically to monitor **13245** protein levels in tissues and detect **13245** protein.

ADMINISTRATION - (I) is administered by parenteral (intradermal, subcutaneous, intravenous), oral, transdermal, transmucosal or rectal route or by inhalation at a dose of 0.001-30 mg/kg, preferably 0.1-20 mg/kg and (IV) at a dose of 0.1 mg/kg. Pharmaceutical composition is administered at a dose of 1 mug/kg-500 mg/kg.

EXAMPLE - Identification and characterization of human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase, referred as **13245** complementary deoxyribonucleic acid (cDNA) was performed. The human **13245** nucleotide sequence which was 6574 nucleotides in length defined in the specification including non-translated regions, contains a predicted methionine-initiated coding sequence at about nucleotide residues 19-6178 and encoding a 2053 amino acid protein. (148 pages)

L12 ANSWER 4 OF 36 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-13248 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Novel polynucleotide from coryneform bacteria coding for phosphotransferase system enzyme I, useful for isolating nucleic acids, polynucleotides or genes which code for phosphotransferase system enzyme I;
bacterium strain improvement useful for L-amino acid, especially L-lysine, production
AUTHOR: MOECKEL B; HANS S; SCHISCHKA N; PFEFFERLE W
PATENT ASSIGNEE: DEGUSSA AG
PATENT INFO: WO 2002022827 21 Mar 2002
APPLICATION INFO: WO 2000-EP10072 13 Sep 2000

PRIORITY INFO: DE 2000-1045496 13 Sep 2000
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2002-383131 [41]
AB DERWENT ABSTRACT:
NOVELTY - An isolated polynucleotide (I) from coryneform bacteria comprising a sequence coding for phosphotransferase system enzyme I (ptsI) gene, such as a polynucleotide having at least 70% identity to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising a sequence (S1) of 568 amino acids fully defined in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - (I) comprises a polynucleotide having at least 70% identity to a polynucleotide encoding a polypeptide comprising S1, a polynucleotide coding for a polypeptide comprising a sequence having at least 70% identity to S1, a polynucleotide complementary to the above mentioned polynucleotides, or a polynucleotide comprising at least 15 successive nucleotides of the above mentioned polynucleotides, where the polypeptide preferably has the activity of ptsI. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following (1) a coryneform bacterium (II) in which the ptsI gene is enhanced, preferably over-expressed; (2) Corynebacterium glutamicum DSM5715/pEC-K18mob2 deposited as DSM **13245** at the Deutsche Sammlung fur Mikroorganismen and Zellkulturen (German collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures), DSMZ, Braunschweig, Germany; (3) Escherichia coli strain DH5alphamcr/pEC-K18mob2ptsIexp (=DH5alphamcr/pEC-K18mob2ptsIexp) deposited as DSM 14278 at the Deutsche Sammlung fur Mikroorganismen und Zellkulturen (German collection of Microorganisms and Cell Cultures), DSMZ, Braunschweig, Germany; (4) a process for the preparation of L-amino acids; (5) a DNA (III) which originates from coryneform bacteria and codes for ptsI, where the associated amino acid sequences between positions 120-127 and/or 134-140 in S1 are altered by amino acid exchange, the associated amino acid sequences at position 123 in S1 contain any other proteinogenic amino acid excluding L-lysine, preferably L-glutamic acid or L-aspartic acid, the associated amino acid sequences at position 137 in S1 contain any other proteinogenic amino acid excluding L-arginine, preferably L-cysteine, or the associated amino acid sequences at position 123 contains glutamic acid and at position 137 contains L-cysteine; and (6) a coryneform bacterium which contains (III) or a vector which carries (I).

WIDER DISCLOSURE - Also disclosed are (1) a vector containing (I); and (2) a polynucleotide consisting substantially of a polynucleotide sequence, that is obtainable by screening by hybridizing a corresponding gene library of a coryneform bacterium, which comprises the complete gene or its part, with a probe which comprises the polynucleotide sequence (S2) comprising 2005 nucleotides fully defined in the specification, or its fragment, and isolating the DNA sequence.

BIOTECHNOLOGY - Preferred Sequence: (I) is preferably a recombinant DNA replicable in coryneform bacteria, or a RNA. (I) is capable of replication and comprises a sequence (S2) of 2005 nucleotides fully defined in the specification, at least one sequence that corresponds to S2 within the range of degeneration of the genetic code, at least one sequence that hybridizes with the sequences complementary to the above mentioned sequences, and optionally sense mutations of neutral function in S2. (III) contains the nucleobase guanine at position 520 and thymine at position 562 in S2. Preparation: (II) is useful for fermentative preparation of L-amino acids, such as L-lysine, by fermenting (II) which produces the desired L-amino acid and in which the ptsI gene or nucleotide sequences which encode for it are enhanced, concentrating the L-amino acid in the medium or in the cells of the bacteria, and isolating the L-amino acid. The method employs bacteria in which further genes of the biosynthesis pathway of the desired L-amino acid are additionally enhanced, bacteria in which metabolic pathways which reduce the formation of the desired L-amino acid are at least partly eliminated, and a strain transformed with a plasmid vector which carries the sequence coding for

the ptsI gene. The expression of the polynucleotide(s) which code(s) for the ptsI gene is enhanced, preferably over-expressed. The catalytic properties of the polypeptide (enzyme protein) for which the polynucleotide ptsI codes are increased. For the preparation of L-amino acids, coryneform microorganisms in which at the same time one or more genes chosen from the dapA gene which codes for dihydrodipicolinate synthase, the gap gene which codes for glyceraldehyde 3-phosphate dehydrogenase, the tpi gene which codes for triose phosphate isomerase, the pgk gene which codes for 3-phosphoglycerate kinase, the zwf gene which codes for glucose 6-phosphate dehydrogenase, the pyc gene which codes for pyruvate carboxylase, the mqo gene which codes for malate-quinone oxidoreductase, the lysC gene which codes for a feed-back resistant aspartate kinase, the lysE gene which codes for lysine export, the hom gene which codes for homoserine dehydrogenase, the ilvA gene which codes for threonine dehydratase or the ilvA (Fbr) allele which codes for a feed back resistant threonine dehydratase, the ilvBN gene which codes for acetohydroxy acid synthase, the ilvD gene which codes for dihydroxy-acid dehydratase, and the zwa1 gene which codes for the zwa1 protein is or are enhanced or over-expressed are fermented. For the preparation of L-amino acids, coryneform microorganisms in which at the same time one or more genes chosen from the pck gene which codes for pyruvate carboxykinase, the pgi gene which codes for glucose 6-phosphate isomerase, the poxB gene which codes for pyruvate oxidase, the zwa2 gene which codes for zwa2 protein, is or are attenuated are fermented.

USE - (I) is useful for discovering RNA, cDNA and DNA in order to isolate nucleic acids, or polynucleotides or genes which code for ptsI or have a high similarity with the sequence of the ptsI, where the method involves use of arrays, microarrays, or DNA chips. The microorganisms of the species C.glutamicum, preferably C.glutamicum strain DSM5715/pEC-K18mob2 or DH5alphamcr/pEC-K18mob2ptsIexp is employed in the above mentioned method (claimed). (I) is also useful as a primer.

EXAMPLE - A genomic cosmid gene library from Corynebacterium glutamicum ATCC 13032 was produced. Isolation and sequencing of the phosphotransferase system enzyme I (ptsI) gene, was as follows. The cosmid DNA of an individual colony was isolated and was partially cleaved with the restriction enzyme Sau3AI. The DNA fragments were dephosphorylated with shrimp alkaline phosphatase. After separation by gel electrophoresis, cosmid fragments of the order of 1500-2000 base pairs were isolated. The DNA of the sequencing vector pZero-1 was cleaved with the restriction enzyme BamHI. Ligation of the cosmid fragments in the sequencing vector pZero-1 was effected and the DNA mixture was incubated overnight with T4 ligase. This ligation mix was electroporated into the Escherichia colistrain DH5alphaMCR and the batch was plated out on LB agar with 50 mg/l zeocin. The plasmid was prepared from the recombinant clone and sequencing was performed. The nucleotide sequence obtained had 2005 base pairs fully defined in the specification and encoded a protein comprising 568 amino acids fully defined in the specification. (56 pages)

L12 ANSWER 5 OF 36 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:121377 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300121377
TITLE: Inactivation of vegetative bacteria by rapid decompression treatment.
AUTHOR(S): Noma, S. [Reprint Author]; Shimoda, M.; Hayakawa, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Food Process Engineering, Division of Food Biotechnology, Graduate School of Bioresource and Bioenvironmental Sciences, Kyushu Univ., 6-10-1, Hakozaki, Higashi-ku, Fukuoka-shi, 812-8581, Japan
nomas@agr.kyushu-u.ac.jp
SOURCE: Journal of Food Science, (November-December 2002) Vol. 67, No. 9, pp. 3408-3411. print.
CODEN: JFDSAZ. ISSN: 0022-1147.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Mar 2003
Last Updated on STN: 5 Mar 2003

AB We investigated the inactivation and injury effects of hydrostatic pressure treatment combined with a slow decompression (SD treatment) and a rapid decompression (RD treatment) on several vegetative bacterial strains. Single decompression time for the SD and RD treatments was longer than 30 s and about 1 ms, respectively. The RD treatment gave significantly ($P < 0.05$) smaller D and z values than the SD treatment, showing that the RD treatment was more effective than the SD treatment in inactivating vegetative bacteria and in lowering the treatment pressure. It was suggested that a rapid decompression procedure could enhance the degree of pressure-mediated injury, which caused the higher bactericidal effect of the RD treatment.

L12 ANSWER 6 OF 36 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-06586 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Preparation of quercitol and its application; production of quercitol by conversion of myo-inositol
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Hokko-Chem.
LOCATION: Japan.
PATENT INFO: JP 2000004890 11 Jan 2000
APPLICATION INFO: JP 1998-183049 29 Jun 1998
PRIORITY INFO: JP 1998-183049 29 Jun 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2000-199590 [18]

AB A method for preparing quercitol is carried out by reacting Agrobacterium or Salmonella genus with myo-inositol. Quercitol is used in a hypoglycemic agent, as a main active component. A high purity of quercitol is produced at low cost. For example, Salmonella typhimurium sp. IF0 **13245** was cultured in a medium containing 4.0% of myo-inositol, 4.0% of yeast extract, 0.1% of ammonium sulfate, 0.7% of dipotassium phosphate, 0.2% of monopotassium phosphate, and 0.1% of Mg sulfate heptahydrate at 27 deg for 3 days. The culture was centrifuged and supernatant was analyzed using HPLC. It was found that the supernatant contained 2.1 mg/ml of (+)- pro-quercitol, 13.0 mg/ml(-)-vibo-quercitol, and 4.3 mg/ml of (+)-epiquercitol. They were passed through a strong acid-cation exchange resin column, Duolite C-20, and then through a strong base anion-exchange column, Duolite A-13 Plus to fractionate the supernatant to 34 g of colorless crystal of (+)-epiquercitol, 19 g crystal of (-)-viboquercitol, and 13.7 g colorless of (+)-pro-quercitol.

L12 ANSWER 7 OF 36 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2005 THE THOMSON CORP. on STN
DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-05424 BIOTECHDS
TITLE: Preparation of quercitol and its application; as a health food-additive, involving culture of Agrobacterium sp., or Salmonella sp.
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Hokko-Chem.
LOCATION: Japan.
PATENT INFO: JP 11012210 19 Jan 1999
APPLICATION INFO: JP 1997-169235 25 Jun 1997
PRIORITY INFO: JP 1997-169235 25 Jun 1997
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1999-148495 [13]

AB A means of preparing quercitol is claimed. It involves culturing an Agrobacterium sp. or Salmonella sp. in the presence of myo-inositol to convert it into quercitol. Also claimed is (+)-epi-quercitol of given formula. Also claimed is a blood sugar suppressant containing quercitol

as the active component, and a health drug containing the blood sugar suppressant. The use of microorganisms in quercitol production allows easy and efficient, low cost preparation of the compound. In an example, Salmonella typhimurium IFO **13245** was cultured in a medium containing 4.0% myo-inositol, 0.4% yeast extract, 0.1% ammonium sulfate, 0.7% dipotassium phosphate, 0.2% monopotassium phosphate and 0.01% Mg sulfate heptahydrate. The culture was incubated at 27 deg for 3 days, then centrifuged. The supernatant contained 2.1 mg/ml (+)-proto-quercitol, 13.0 mg/ml (-)-vivo-quercitol and 4.3 mg/ml (+)-epi-quercitol when analyzed by HPLC. The compounds were isolated by ionexchange-chromatography, concentration and recrystallization. (10pp)

L12 ANSWER 8 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:155172 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:189492
TITLE: Antimicrobial agents containing magnesium compounds and resin compositions containing them
INVENTOR(S): Miyazawa, Hirotaka; Tsuboi, Naoki; Moroi, Satoko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nagano Sanyo Kasei K. K., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10067611	A2	19980310	JP 1996-225508	19960827
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-225508	19960827

AB Thermoplastics contain MgO and/or Mg(OH)2 as microbicides. Low-d. polyethylene was mixed with 40% MgO to give a test sheet showing good antimicrobial effect against Escherichia coli IFO-12734, Staphylococcus aureus IFO-13276, and Penicillium typhimurium IFO-**13245**.

L12 ANSWER 9 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97178827 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 9063890
TITLE: Cross-linked electron transfer complex between cytochrome c2 and the photosynthetic reaction center of Rhodobacter sphaeroides.
AUTHOR: Drepper F; Dorlet P; Mathis P
CORPORATE SOURCE: Section de Bioenergetique/DBCM, CEA Saclay, Gif-sur-Yvette, France.. drepper@ruf.uni-freiburg.de
SOURCE: Biochemistry, (1997 Feb 11) 36 (6) 1418-27.
Journal code: 0370623. ISSN: 0006-2960.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199703
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19970327
Last Updated on STN: 19970327
Entered Medline: 19970317

AB Electron donation from the soluble cytochrome (cyt) c2 to the photooxidized primary donor, P+, of reaction centers isolated from Rhodobacter sphaeroides was studied by using chemical zero-length cross-linking. This cross-linking stabilizes a 1:1 covalent complex between subunit M of the reaction center and cyt c2. In 80% of the reaction centers, P+ generated by a laser flash is reduced by covalently bound cyt c2. Kinetics of P+ reduction show (i) a fast phase with a half-life of 0.7 micros similar to that observed for electron transfer in the noncovalent proximal complex and (ii) a slow phase (t1/2 = 60 micros)

that is attributed to a cyt c2 bound less favorably for electron transfer. Its relationship with similar kinetic phases attributed to a distal conformation of the complex in previous studies is discussed. Both kinetic phases are slightly accelerated upon addition of glycerol. Upon addition of reduced soluble cyt c2 to the cross-linked complex the kinetics of both phases are not affected. The kinetics of P+ reduction following the second flash (20 ms after the first) show that a complex is formed between soluble cyt c2 and the cross-linked complex, in which electron transfer takes place in the millisecond time domain. Cross-linked cyt c2 in complexes which give rise to the two kinetic phases of P+ reduction shows almost pH-independent midpoint redox potentials between pH 6 and 9.5. This behavior is at variance with that of free cyt c2, the midpoint potential of which is affected by at least two protonable groups within this pH range. The cross-linked RC-cyt c2 complex allowed study of the effects of temperature on the electron transfer reaction without a possible disturbance by dissociation of the complex. In the 250-300 K range, Arrhenius behavior is observed showing activation energies of 11.7 and 8.0 kJ/mol for the faster and the slower kinetic phases, respectively, which are remarkably lower than the activation energy of 20.5 kJ/mol for the fast P+ reduction by soluble cyt c2 [Venturoli, G., Mallardi, A., & Mathis, P. (1993) Biochemistry 32, **13245**-13253]. Between 250 and 230 K, a fall-off in amplitude is observed for both kinetic phases indicating that intracomplex electron transfer is blocked at low temperatures.

L12 ANSWER 10 OF 36 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97357032 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997357032
TITLE: 2'- and 3'-cholesterol-conjugated adenosine and cytosine nucleoside building blocks: Synthesis of lipidic nucleic acids.
AUTHOR: Manoharan M.; Inamati G.; Tivel K.L.; Conklin B.; Ross B.S.; Cook P.D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Manoharan, Department of Medicinal Chemistry, Isis Pharmaceuticals, 2292 Faraday Ave., Carlsbad, CA 92008, United States
SOURCE: Nucleosides and Nucleotides, (1997) 16/7-9 (1141-1143). Refs: 3
ISSN: 0732-8311 CODEN: NUNUD5
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 029 Clinical Biochemistry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L12 ANSWER 11 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96404968 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8809108
TITLE: Cloning and characterization of the tyrB gene from Salmonella typhimurium.
AUTHOR: Nakai Y; Hayashi H; Kagamiyama H
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biochemistry, Osaka Medical College, Japan.
SOURCE: Biochimica et biophysica acta, (1996 Sep 11) 1308 (3) 189-92.
Journal code: 0217513. ISSN: 0006-3002.
PUB. COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
OTHER SOURCE: GENBANK-Z68874
ENTRY MONTH: 199610
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19961219

Last Updated on STN: 19980206
Entered Medline: 19961028

AB We found a gene homologous to tyrB, which encodes aromatic amino acid aminotransferase (ArAT, EC2.6.1.57) in Escherichia coli, in the genome of Salmonella typhimurium IFO **13245**. The S. typhimurium tyrB product consists of 397 amino acid residues. The amino acid sequence shows 87.9% identity with that of E. coli ArAT, but shows lower identity (42.3%) with that of E. coli aspartate aminotransferase (AspAT, EC2.6.1.1). When the S. typhimurium tyrB gene was expressed in an E. coli mutant whose intrinsic tyrB gene had been inactivated, the activity of transaminating tyrosine and phenylalanine could be recovered, indicating that the S. typhimurium tyrB gene product possesses transamination activities similar to those of the E. coli ArAT. Elucidation of the molecular features of a new ArAT may be helpful for structural and functional analyses of ArAT and AspAT with regard to the different but overlapping substrate specificity of the two enzymes.

L12 ANSWER 12 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:584162 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:184162
TITLE: Process for the preparation of fine particles of polymers in powder form
INVENTOR(S): Niessner, Manfred; Grund, Norbert; Heide, Wilfried; Hartmann, Heinrich
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 412388	A2	19910213	EP 1990-114573	19900730
EP 412388	A3	19911113		
EP 412388	B1	19951004		
R: AT, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI				
DE 3926120	A1	19910214	DE 1989-3926120	19890808
CA 2021759	AA	19910209	CA 1990-2021759	19900723
AT 128719	E	19951015	AT 1990-114573	19900730
ES 2076997	T3	19951116	ES 1990-114573	19900730
JP 03076701	A2	19910402	JP 1990-208306	19900808
US 5795926	A	19980818	US 1991-795307	19911121
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 1989-3926120 A	19890808
			US 1990-564132 B1	19900808

AB The title polymer powders, comprising fine polymer particles, useful as thickening agents for aqueous systems and as flocculants, are prepared in a simple process by the polymerization of water-soluble monomers in the aqueous phase in a water-in-oil emulsion in the presence of emulsifiers and radical polymerization initiators. Water is azeotropically removed from the water-in-oil polymer suspension and the suspended fine polymer particles are isolated. The polymerization is conducted in the presence of 0.1-10% (based on monomers) of a protective colloid or the protective colloid is added after the end of polymerization Thus, a water-in-oil emulsifier was prepared by reacting oleyl glycidyl ether with glycerin in a 1:1 moler ratio in the presence of BF3-H3PO4 at 80°, and removing the catalysts, then ethoxylating the reaction products with 2 mol of ethylene oxide. The oil-in-water emulsifier was an 8-mol ethylene oxide-adduct of 1 mol of nonylphenol

having a HLB value of 12.5. Then water 262, acrylic acid 200, 25% aqueous ammonium hydroxide 200, 50% aqueous acrylamide solution 50, methylenebisacrylamide 0.18, formic acid 0.45, and pentasodium salts of diethylenetriamine pentaacetic acid 72 g were mixed together in organic phase of cyclohexane 250, water-in-oil emulsifier 20, and oil-in-water emulsifier 9 g were added, 0.375 mL of a 15% aqueous solution of 2,2'-azobis(2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride added, the mixture heated to 50-55°, the monomers polymerized for 120 min, 0.375 mL of the above-described aqueous polymerization initiator solution added, the mixture post polymerized at 55-60° for 30 min, the mixture stirred, 5.7 g of sorbitan monooleate in 1 L cyclohexane added, the water removed from the polymer mixture by azeotropic distillation, producing a dispersion of crosslinked water-swellable polymers which were obtained by filtration and dried into a powder at 50° in vacuo, producing polymer particles having average size <2 μm.

L12 ANSWER 13 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:36037 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:36037
TITLE: Printing of textiles
INVENTOR(S): Blum, Adolf; Opitz, Hans Dieter
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G. , Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 19 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 3118193	A1	19821125	DE 1981-3118193	19810508
DE 3118193	C2	19871223		
US 4412837	A	19831101	US 1982-373409	19820430

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1981-3118193 A 19810508

AB The addition of 10-100 weight % of butylglycol [111-76-2], butyldiglycol [112-34-5], butyltriglycol [143-22-6], 1,2-butanediol [584-03-2], 2,5-hexanediol [2935-44-6], or diethylene glycol monoethyl ether [111-90-0] or their mixts. to 1000 parts of a print paste for cellulosic or cellulosic blend textile using a discharge-resist process with reactive and/or developer dyes gives an improved through print. Thus, a cotton textile, preimpregnated with NaOH, was printed in a pattern with a paste containing a yellow reactive dye (C.I. **13245**), the print was wet-on-wet overprinted for the ground color with a paste containing a dischargeable blue reactive dye (C.I. 61200) and butyldiglycol, the cotton textiles dried, and steamed to give a yellow color on a blue ground with the pattern showing through 100% on the blue ground.

L12 ANSWER 14 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:176610 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:176610
TITLE: Resist printing on textiles
INVENTOR(S): Blum, Adolf; Lukas, Siegmar; Schwab, Hermann; Strobel, Rolf
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BASF A.-G., Fed. Rep. Ger.
SOURCE: Ger., 6 pp.
CODEN: GWXXAW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 2916673	B1	19801030	DE 1979-2916673	19790425
DE 2916673	C2	19811112		
NL 8002180	A	19801028	NL 1980-2180	19800415
NL 186712	B	19900903		
NL 186712	C	19910201		
FR 2455115	A1	19801121	FR 1980-8394	19800415
FR 2455115	B1	19821105		
CA 1139905	A1	19830125	CA 1980-350025	19800416
US 4278433	A	19810714	US 1980-141404	19800418
BE 882884	A1	19801021	BE 1980-200301	19800421
SE 8003009	A	19801026	SE 1980-3009	19800422
SE 448004	B	19870112		
SE 448004	C	19870423		
CH 657494	A3	19860915	CH 1980-3097	19800422
CH 657494	B	19870313		
JP 55142782	A2	19801107	JP 1980-53034	19800423
JP 63017956	B4	19880415		
GB 2048964	A	19801217	GB 1980-13546	19800424
GB 2048964	B2	19821208		
ES 490862	A1	19811101	ES 1980-490862	19800424
AT 8002208	A	19860815	AT 1980-2208	19800424
AT 382648	B	19870325		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1979-2916673 A 19790425

AB Reaction products of bisulfite adducts of C2-6 aldehydes or ketones with NH3 or primary and secondary amines (mol. ratio 1-3:1) are resists in reactive dyeing and printing of cellulosic textiles. Thus, a cotton textile was printed with a mixture of reactive dye (C.I. **13245**), thickener, N(CH2CH2SO3K)3 [77182-63-9], and auxiliaries and overprinted, without intermediate drying, with a mixture of reactive dye (C.I. 20505), thickener, and auxiliaries, and dried and steamed to give a black ground with clear yellow color effect.

L12 ANSWER 15 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1971:37073 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 74:37073
TITLE: Energy levels of silicon-28 near 13.245 MeV observed with the reactions 27Al(p,γ)28Si and 27Al(p,α)24Mg
AUTHOR(S): Huck, A.; Baumann, Paul; Walter, Guy
CORPORATE SOURCE: Cent. Rech. Nucl., Strasbourg, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal de Physique (Paris) (1970), 31(10), 869-70
CODEN: JOPQAG; ISSN: 0302-0738
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: French

AB Excitation curves of the reactions, 27Al(p,γ)28Si (1) and 27Al(p,α)24Mg (2), were studied near Ep = 1724 keV. The exptl. technique permits one to register simultaneously the spectra of α-particles and γ-rays. The p capture in 27Al occurs via 2 different levels (Jπ = 3- and Jπ = 5-) of 28Si corresponding to Eex = **13245** ± 2 keV. The angular distribution of α-particles emitted between 90 and 165° in reaction 2 was measured. The coefficient of angular distribution is a2 = -0.79 ± 0.10.

L12 ANSWER 16 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 66080253 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5858861
TITLE: [A new short-acting nonbarbituric intravenous anesthetic. **13245** RP (propanidid)].
Un nouvel anesthesique intra-veineux non barbiturique d'action breve. Le **13245** RP (propanidide).

AUTHOR: Kern E R; Saint-Maurice J P; Tandeau de Marsac F
SOURCE: Cahiers d'anesthesiologie, (1965 Dec) 13 (8) 983-9.
Journal code: 0370650. ISSN: 0007-9685.
PUB. COUNTRY: France
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 196604
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900101
Last Updated on STN: 19900101
Entered Medline: 19660417

L12 ANSWER 17 OF 36 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:477862 HCAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:77862
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:14538b-e
TITLE: Polarographic methods for solving the problems of protein malt cracking and of beer stability
AUTHOR(S): Hummel, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Vyzkum. Ustav Pivovar. Sladarsky, Prague
SOURCE: Kvasny Prumysl (1963), 9, 106-9
CODEN: KVPRAB; ISSN: 0023-5830
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB In samples of germinating barley, processed by drying, crushing, and extraction, both the maximum of Co and the protein reaction were traced by means of polarographic method using the Brdicka cobalt reaction (CA 35, **13245**). Malts most effectively suppressing the polarographic maximum of Co and showing low value of protein reaction are recommended for the production of beers of a higher protein stability. In expts. described proteolysis and further enzymic processes resulting in higher solubility of surface-active substances during malting have led always to a decrease of the Co maximum and to an increase of the catalytic protein wave. During objective evaluation of malting process, the total surface activity of colloids entering into the solution was measured toward which the polarographic max of Co is very sensitive. This way the rate of malt cracking may be more exactly determined than if done according to Kolbach's number (CA 57, 6447g). The more the surface-active substances entered into the solution, the more the malt is cracked, though this may be affected also due to the sort of barley, as well as a consequence of applied technological process. Because the protein B fraction of water extract from barley and from malt does not deviate in conditions within this method, i.e., the polarographic wave practically follows the same height, the direct Brdicka reaction represents relative quant. changes of the A fraction. This is important in favor of the protein stability in sweetworts and beers. The decreasing protein wave is commonly found in bright caramel malts and in the Bavarian type. 30 references.

L12 ANSWER 18 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 59068958 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13639353
TITLE: [Disorders of lipid metabolism in rabbits during poisoning with Amanita phalloides; influence of thioctic acid]. Sur les troubles du metabolisme lipidique observes chez le lapin au cours de l'intoxication phalloidienne; influence de l'acide thioctique.
AUTHOR: BINET L; MARQUIS M; QUIVY D
SOURCE: Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des seances de l'Academie des sciences, (1959 Mar 9) 248 (10) 1461-5.
Journal code: 7501108. ISSN: 0001-4036.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5936-**13245**-311-356-573
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000825
Last Updated on STN: 20000825
Entered Medline: 20000701

L12 ANSWER 19 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 58063693 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13520826
TITLE: Inversion of the entire appendix as an incidental procedure.
AUTHOR: HALLATT J G
SOURCE: American journal of obstetrics and gynecology, (1958 May) 75 (5) 1043-7.
Journal code: 0370476. ISSN: 0002-9378.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5834-**13245**-56
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000825
Last Updated on STN: 20000825
Entered Medline: 20000701

L12 ANSWER 20 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 59013221 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13583861
TITLE: Chemically induced carcinomas of the mammary gland and fibrosarcomas with and without selection.
AUTHOR: O'NEILL H F; STRONG L C
SOURCE: Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, (1958 Sep 30) 71 (6) 879-96.
Journal code: 7506858. ISSN: 0077-8923.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5935-**13245**-368-395
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000825
Last Updated on STN: 20000825
Entered Medline: 20000701

L12 ANSWER 21 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 57061689 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13415326
TITLE: [Importance of liver proteolysate in the rearing of premature & newborn infants].
Interet d'un proteolysat de foie dans l'elevage des prematures et des nourrissons.
AUTHOR: PAPI E F
SOURCE: Gazette medicale de France, (1957 Feb 25) 64 (4) 385-6.
Journal code: 0034270. ISSN: 0016-5557.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5732-**13245**
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20020501

L12 ANSWER 22 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 58013049 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13470372
TITLE: [Surface tension & diagnosis].
La tension superficial al servicio del diagnostico.
AUTHOR: LARREGLA S
SOURCE: Anales de la Real Academia Nacional de Medicina, (1957) 74 (3) 269-84.
Journal code: 7505188. ISSN: 0034-0634.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Spanish
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5833-**13245**-84
ENTRY MONTH: 200007
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20000825
Last Updated on STN: 20000825
Entered Medline: 20000701

L12 ANSWER 23 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 56057390 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13305039
TITLE: [Inhibitory post-synaptic potentials in the nerve cells of the abdominal ganglion of Aplysia].
Potentiels post-synaptiques inhibiteurs obtenus dans les cellules nerveuses du ganglion abdominal de l'Aplysie.
AUTHOR: TAUC L
SOURCE: Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des seances de l'Academie des sciences, (1956 Jan 30) 242 (5) 676-8.
Journal code: 7501108. ISSN: 0001-4036.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: French
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5630-**13245**
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 24 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 57013190 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13367102
TITLE: Calcium uptake in homogenized organs from immature, adult, and aging rats.
AUTHOR: WELLER H
SOURCE: Journal of cellular physiology, (1956 Jun) 47 (3) 377-95.
Journal code: 0050222. ISSN: 0021-9541.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5731-**13245**
ENTRY MONTH: 200205
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20020501

L12 ANSWER 25 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 56013245 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13261327
TITLE: Pediatrics in Japan.
AUTHOR: DAISLEY G W Jr
SOURCE: Clinical proceedings - Children's Hospital of the District of Columbia, (1955 Jun) 11 (6) 115-7.
Journal code: 7503483. ISSN: 0009-4129.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5629-**13245**
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 26 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 55064088 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14362435
TITLE: Treatment of rheumatic fever.
AUTHOR: RANTZ L A
SOURCE: Antibiotic medicine & clinical therapy, (1955 Feb) 1 (2) 63-4; Spanish transl, 115-6.
Journal code: 15110190R. ISSN: 0570-3107.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5528-**13245**-495
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 27 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 55013198 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13201593
TITLE: The catabolism of uracil in vivo and in vitro.
AUTHOR: RUTMAN R J; CANTAROW A; PASCHKIS K E
SOURCE: Journal of biological chemistry, (1954 Sep) 210 (1) 321-9.
Journal code: 2985121R. ISSN: 0021-9258.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5527-**13245**-478
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 28 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 54070644 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13150706
TITLE: [Speech of Dr. Douay at the funeral of Dr. Suzanne Levy on Monday, 12 October 1953].
Discours prononce par le Docteur Douay aux obseques de Mlle le Docteur Suzanne Levy le lundi 12 Octobre 1953.
AUTHOR: DOUAY E
SOURCE: Comptes rendus de la Societe francaise de gynecologie, (1953 Nov) 23 (7) 195-6.
Journal code: 7507070. ISSN: 0366-8061.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Biography
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5426-**13245**-314
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 29 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 54013089 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13092330
TITLE: Bronchogenic cysts; anomalies resulting from maldevelopment of the primitive foregut and midgut.
AUTHOR: MILLER R F; GRAUB M; PASHUCK E T
SOURCE: American journal of roentgenology, radium therapy, and nuclear medicine, (1953 Nov) 70 (5) 771-85.
Journal code: 7605534. ISSN: 0002-9580.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5425-**13245**-2-129-236-273
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 30 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 53067704 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 13042884
TITLE: [Function tests in dermatology].
Funkcni zkousky v dermatologii.
AUTHOR: CERNY E
SOURCE: Ceskoslovenska dermatologie, (1953 Feb) 28 (2) 64-91.
Journal code: 0067753. ISSN: 0009-0514.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5324-**13245**-187
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 31 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 53013197 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12988936
TITLE: [Effects of alcohol and nicotine on the function of peripheral arteries].
Untersuchungen uber die Nicotin-und Alkoholwirkung auf die acrale Arteriolenfunktion.
AUTHOR: HEIDELMANN G; PETZOLD H; TASCHEN B
SOURCE: Deutsches Archiv fur klinische Medizin, (1952 Aug 28) 199 (4) 431-42.
Journal code: 0060760. ISSN: 0366-8576.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5323-**13245**-17-49-372
ENTRY MONTH: 200305
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040200
Last Updated on STN: 20040200
Entered Medline: 20030501

L12 ANSWER 32 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 52057367 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14927257
TITLE: Retinal color processes in cats.
AUTHOR: MOTOKAWA K; IWAMA K; EBE M
SOURCE: Japanese journal of physiology, (1952 Feb) 2 (3) 198-207.
Journal code: 2985184R. ISSN: 0021-521X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5222-**13245**-399
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040300
Last Updated on STN: 20040300
Entered Medline: 20040215

L12 ANSWER 33 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 52013083 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14882973
TITLE: [Extrapleural removal of foreign bodies from lungs]. Przyczynek do usuwania cial obcych z pluca droga zewnatrzoplucna.
AUTHOR: WOZNIEWSKI Z
SOURCE: Polski tygodnik lekarski, (1951 Jul 23) 6 (29-30) 918-20. Journal code: 9706227. ISSN: 0860-8857.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: UNSPECIFIED
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5221-**13245**-219
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040300
Last Updated on STN: 20040300
Entered Medline: 20040215

L12 ANSWER 34 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 50032765 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15423133
TITLE: Investigation and management of intracranial tumours.
AUTHOR: OLIVER L C
SOURCE: Medicine illustrated, (1950 Jun) 4 (6) 267-72. Journal code: 18610450R.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5019-**13245**-36-253
ENTRY MONTH: 200409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20041000
Last Updated on STN: 20041000
Entered Medline: 20040930

L12 ANSWER 35 OF 36 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 51012602 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 14783052
TITLE: Simplified physiotherapy in rheumatoid arthritis.
AUTHOR: ROBINSON D
SOURCE: Alberta medical bulletin, (1950 Oct) 15 (4) 32-4. Journal code: 0415505. ISSN: 0002-4848.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: OLDMEDLINE; NONMEDLINE
OTHER SOURCE: CLML5120-**13245**-63-157
ENTRY MONTH: 200402
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040300
Last Updated on STN: 20040300
Entered Medline: 20040215

L12 ANSWER 36 OF 36 NTIS COPYRIGHT 2005 NTIS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1972(36):02743
NTIS ORDER NUMBER: TID-25846/XAB
TITLE: Lightning Induced by Thermonuclear Detonations.
AUTHOR: Uman, M. A.; Seacord, D. F.; Price, G. H.; Pierce, E.

```
                        T.; Holzer, R. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE:       Westinghouse Research Labs., Pittsburgh, Pa.
NUMBER OF REPORT:       TID-25846/XAB
                        19p; 1971
CONTROLLED TERM:        Report
COUNTRY:                United States
LANGUAGE:               English
AVAILABILITY:           Order this product from NTIS by: phone at
                        1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other
                        countries); fax at (703)605-6900; and email at
                        orders@ntis.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal
                        Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.
                        NTIS Prices: PC A02/MF A01
OTHER SOURCE:           GRA&I7210; NSA2606
AB      For abstract, see NSA 26 06, number 13245.


=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:32:08 ON 17 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:32:29 ON 17 MAR 2005
L1           21 S MYTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
L2        14781 S MYOTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
L3          293 S "TYPE PK?"
L4            0 S L2 AND L3
L5         2511 S L2 AND KINASE?
L6           15 S "MDPK"
L7         2520 S L5 OR L6
L8      6976279 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L9         1097 S L7 AND L8
L10          45 S "13245"
L11           2 S L9 AND L10
L12          36 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> e kapeller rosana/au
E1            4      KAPELLER REGINE/AU
E2            1      KAPELLER ROSAN/AU
E3           40 --> KAPELLER ROSANA/AU
E4            4      KAPELLER ROSANNA/AU
E5            2      KAPELLER RUDOLF/AU
E6            2      KAPELLER S/AU
E7            3      KAPELLER SHE A M/AU
E8            1      KAPELLER W/AU
E9            1      KAPELLERADLER REGINE/AU
E10           1      KAPELLERLIBERMAN R/AU
E11         105      KAPELLEROVA A/AU
E12           2      KAPELLEROVA ALICA/AU

=> s e3
L13          40 "KAPELLER ROSANA"/AU

=> e libermann rosana/au
E1            1      LIBERMANN R P/AU
E2            1      LIBERMANN R W/AU
E3            0 --> LIBERMANN ROSANA/AU
E4            1      LIBERMANN ROSANA K/AU
E5            4      LIBERMANN S/AU
E6            1      LIBERMANN S L/AU
E7           36      LIBERMANN T/AU
E8          313      LIBERMANN T A/AU
E9            4      LIBERMANN T A */AU
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E10           1     LIBERMANN T R/AU
E11           2     LIBERMANN TA/AU
E12          20     LIBERMANN TOWIA/AU

=> e libermann r/au
E1            1     LIBERMANN P/AU
E2            1     LIBERMANN P M/AU
E3            1 --> LIBERMANN R/AU
E4            1     LIBERMANN R C/AU
E5            1     LIBERMANN R K/AU
E6            1     LIBERMANN R P/AU
E7            1     LIBERMANN R W/AU
E8            1     LIBERMANN ROSANA K/AU
E9            4     LIBERMANN S/AU
E10           1     LIBERMANN S L/AU
E11          36     LIBERMANN T/AU
E12         313     LIBERMANN T A/AU

=> s e8
L14           1 "LIBERMANN ROSANA K"/AU

=> s l13 or l14
L15          41 L13 OR L14

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:32:08 ON 17 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:32:29 ON 17 MAR 2005
L1           21 S MYTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
L2        14781 S MYOTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
L3          293 S "TYPE PK?"
L4            0 S L2 AND L3
L5         2511 S L2 AND KINASE?
L6           15 S "MDPK"
L7         2520 S L5 OR L6
L8      6976279 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L9         1097 S L7 AND L8
L10          45 S "13245"
L11           2 S L9 AND L10
L12          36 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                E KAPELLER ROSANA/AU
L13          40 S E3
                E LIBERMANN ROSANA/AU
                E LIBERMANN R/AU
L14           1 S E8
L15          41 S L13 OR L14

=> s (l6 or l10) and l15
L16           0 (L6 OR L10) AND L15

=> s l2 and l15
L17           0 L2 AND L15

=> d his

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 14:32:08 ON 17 MAR 2005)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, EMBASE, BIOSIS, BIOTECHDS, SCISEARCH, HCAPLUS, NTIS,
     LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:32:29 ON 17 MAR 2005
L1           21 S MYTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
L2        14781 S MYOTONIC (A) DYSTROPHY
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L3          293 S "TYPE PK?"
L4            0 S L2 AND L3
L5         2511 S L2 AND KINASE?
L6           15 S "MDPK"
L7         2520 S L5 OR L6
L8      6976279 S CLON? OR EXPRESS? OR RECOMBINANT
L9         1097 S L7 AND L8
L10          45 S "13245"
L11           2 S L9 AND L10
L12          36 DUP REM L10 (9 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
                E KAPELLER ROSANA/AU
L13          40 S E3
                E LIBERMANN ROSANA/AU
                E LIBERMANN R/AU
L14           1 S E8
L15          41 S L13 OR L14
L16           0 S (L6 OR L10) AND L15
L17           0 S L2 AND L15
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	L #	Hits	Search Text
1	L1	958	myotonic adj dystrophy
2	L3	961	l1 or l2
3	L4	57599	kinase$2
4	L5	204	l3 same l4
5	L6	714777	clon$3 or express$3 or recombinant
6	L8	187	"13245"
7	L9	1	l7 same l8
8	L7	91	l5 same l6
9	L2	10	"MDPK"
10	L10	380	KAPELLER LIBERMANN
11	L11	8	l3 and l10

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
8	20020905	98	US 20020123464 A1	69087, 15821, and 15418, methods and compositions of human proteins and uses thereof

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
1	20021031	89	US 20020160483 A1	13245, a novel human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase and uses therefor

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
1	20050317	214	US 20050059025 A1	Compositions, organisms and methodologies employing a novel human kinase
2	20050310	54	US 20050054826 A1	Human diaphanous-3 gene and methods of use therefor
3	20050217	85	US 20050037946 A1	Methods and compositions for treating cardiovascular disease using 1722, 10280, 59917, 85553, 10653, 9235, 21668, 17794, 2210, 6169, 10102, 21061, 17662, 1468, 12282, 6350, 9035, 1820, 23652, 7301, 8925, 8701, 3533, 9462, 9123, 12788, 17729, 65552, 1261, 21476, 33770, 9380, 2569654, 33556, 53656, 44143, 32612, 10671, 261, 44570, 41922, 2552, 2417, 19319, 43969, 8921, 8993, 955, 32345, 966, 1920, 17318, 1510, 14180, 26005, 554, 16408, 42028, 112091, 13886, 13942, 1673, 54946 or 2419
4	20050203	266	US 20050026191 A1	Polynucleotides encoding novel guanylate binding proteins (GBP's)
5	20050113	179	US 20050009771 A1	Methods and systems for identifying naturally occurring antisense transcripts and methods, kits and arrays utilizing same
6	20041230	35	US 20040265803 A1	Genes and their genetic products pertinent to microsatellite instable (msi+) tumours

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
7	20041216	70	US 20040253605 A1	Novel genes encoding proteins having prognostic, diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic and other uses
8	20041209	216	US 20040249128 A1	Molecules for disease detection and treatment
9	20041209	144	US 20040248251 A1	Receptors and membrane associated proteins
10	20041125	104	US 20040235071 A1	Methods and compositions for treating cancer using 15986, 2188, 20743, 9148, 9151, 9791, 44252, 14184, 42461, 8204, 7970, 25552, 21657, 26492, 2411, 15088, 1905, 28899, 63380, 33935, 10480, 12686, 25501, 17694, 15701, 53062, 49908, 21612, 38949, 6216, 46863, 9235, 2201, 6985, 9883, 12238, 18057, 21617, 39228, 49928, 54476, 62113, 64316, 12264, 32362, 58198, 2887, 3205, 8557, 9600, 9693, 44867, 53058, 55556, 57658, 2208, 10252, 10302, 14218, 33877, 10317, 10485, 25964, 14815, 1363, 1397, 14827, 21708, 3801, 64698, 2179 or 13249
11	20041104	21	US 20040219571 A1	Trans-excision-splicing ribozyme and methods of use
12	20041007	38	US 20040198967 A1	Compositions and methods for tissue specific or inducible inhibition of gene expression

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
13	20041007	190	US 20040197792 A1	Novel Kinases
14	20040902	60	US 20040170995 A1	Isolated nucleic acid molecules encoding a novel human signal transducing kinase-mapkap-2; encoded proteins, cells transformed therewith and uses thereof
15	20040722	293	US 20040142335 A1	Method for determining skin stress or skin ageing in vitro
16	20040701	91	US 20040126759 A1	Molecules for disease detection and treatment
17	20040624	106	US 20040121383 A1	Compositions, organisms and methodologies employing a novel human kinase
18	20040610	133	US 20040110227 A1	Methods and systems for identifying putative fusion transcripts, polypeptides encoded therefrom and polynucleotide sequences related thereto and methods and kits utilizing same
19	20040610	22	US 20040110177 A1	Method for identifying functional nucleic acids
20	20040527	154	US 20040101884 A1	Molecules for disease detection and treatment
21	20040513	207	US 20040091993 A1	Isolated human kinase proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human kinase proteins, and uses thereof
22	20040506	113	US 20040087773 A1	Molecules for disease detection and treatment
23	20040415	64	US 20040072184 A1	Cancer associated protein kinases and their uses

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
24	20040408	47	US 20040068380 A1	Human gtp-rho binding protein 2
25	20040325	117	US 20040059519 A1	Multiplexed analysis of clinical specimens apparatus and methods
26	20040325	135	US 20040058340 A1	Diagnosis and prognosis of breast cancer patients
27	20040226	259	US 20040038207 A1	Gene expression in bladder tumors
28	20040129	84	US 20040018522 A1	Identification of dysregulated genes in patients with multiple sclerosis
29	20040115	49	US 20040009502 A1	Identification and tissue distribution of two novel spliced variants of the mouse LATS2 gene
30	20040115	75	US 20040009489 A1	Classification of lung carcinomas using gene expression analysis
31	20040101	24	US 20040003424 A1	Transgenic cardiomyocytes with controlled proliferation and differentiation
32	20040101	106	US 20040002067 A1	Breast cancer progression signatures
33	20031225	25	US 20030235841 A1	Spinocerebellar ataxia type 8 and methods of detection
34	20031218	144	US 20030232359 A1	Polynucleotide encoding a novel human G-protein coupled receptor, HGPRBMY40_2
35	20031211	133	US 20030228618 A1	Methods and systems for identifying naturally occurring antisense transcripts and methods, kits and arrays utilizing same

36	20031113	136	US 20030211093 A1	Human kinases

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
37	20031016	242	US 20030195163 A1	Polynucleotides encoding three novel human cell surface proteins with leucine rich repeats and immunologobulin folds, BGS2, 3, and 4 and variants thereof
38	20030911	52	US 20030170767 A1	Fluorescent protein sensors of post-translational modifications
39	20030731	95	US 20030143632 A1	Novel genes encoding proteins having prognostic, diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic and other uses
40	20030703	78	US 20030125540 A1	Novel genes encoding proteins having prognostic, diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic and other uses
41	20030313	81	US 20030049795 A1	Isolated human kinase proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human kinase proteins, and uses thereof
42	20030306	202	US 20030044783 A1	Human genes and gene expression products
43	20030220	297	US 20030036505 A1	Signal transduction pathway component polynucleotides, polypeptides, antibodies and methods based thereon
44	20030130	207	US 20030022340 A1	Isolated human kinase proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human kinase proteins, and uses thereof
45	20030130	52	US 20030022205 A1	98359, a sodium channel beta 4 subunit, and uses therefor
46	20021114	345	US 20020168711 A1	Nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
47	20021031	89	US 20020160483 A1	13245, a novel human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase and uses therefor
48	20021031	79	US 20020160446 A1	NOVEL GENES ENCODING PROTEINS HAVING PROGNOSTIC DIAGNOSTIC PREVENTIVE THERAPEUTIC AND OTHER USES
49	20020919	184	US 20020132322 A1	ISOLATED HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, NUCLEIC ACID MOLECULES ENCODING HUMAN KINASE PROTEINS, AND USES THEREOF
50	20020919	21	US 20020132247 A1	Dystrophia myotonica protein kinase (DM-PK) and its uses
51	20020912	52	US 20020127650 A1	32468, a human sugar transporter family member and uses therefor
52	20020905	80	US 20020123474 A1	Human GTP-Rho binding protein2
53	20020815	72	US 20020112251 A1	Novel genes encoding proteins having prognostic, diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic and other uses
54	20020815	170	US 20020110811 A1	Variants of protein kinases
55	20020704	80	US 20020086354 A1	Novel genes encoding proteins having prognostic, diagnostic, preventive, therapeutic and other uses
56	20020530	284	US 20020065394 A1	Secreted proteins and polynucleotides encoding them
57	20020523	26	US 20020061571 A1	Novel isoform of myotonic dystrophy associated protein kinase and uses thereof

58	20020523	44	US 20020061546 A1	Assays for protein kinases using fluorescent protein substrates

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59	20040921	109	US 6794137 B2	Gene markers useful for detecting skin damage in response to ultraviolet radiation
60	20040316	434	US 6706867 B1	DNA array sequence selection
61	20040217	66	US 6692948 B2	Isolated human kinase proteins
62	20040120	202	US 6680188 B2	Isolated human kinase proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human kinase proteins, and uses thereof
63	20031028	78	US 6638745 B1	Isolated human kinase proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human kinase proteins, and uses thereof
64	20031007	112	US 6630613 B1	Transgenic animals and lats genes
65	20030506	112	US 6559285 B1	Nucleotide and protein sequences of lats genes and methods based thereon
66	20030225	31	US 6524791 B1	Spinocerebellar ataxia type 8 and methods of detection
67	20021217	49	US 6495664 B1	Fluorescent protein sensors of post-translational modifications
68	20021112	202	US 6479269 B2	Isolated human kinase proteins, nucleic acid molecules encoding human kinase proteins, and uses thereof
69	20020910	165	US 6449562 B1	Multiplexed analysis of clinical specimens apparatus and method
70	20020806	60	US 6429011 B1	Neuronal apoptosis inhibitor protein gene sequence and mutations causative of spinal muscular atrophy
71	20020319	112	US 6359193 B1	Nucleotide sequences of lats genes

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
72	20020101	227	US 6335170 B1	Gene expression in bladder tumors
73	20011030	16	US 6310196 B1	DNA construct for immunization or gene therapy
74	20010710	22	US 6258776 B1	Calcium-regulated kinase
75	20010619	43	US 6248550 B1	Assays for protein kinases using fluorescent protein substrates
76	20000502	13	US 6057107 A	Methods and compositions for flow cytometric determination of DNA sequences
77	19991130	116	US 5994503 A	Nucleotide and protein sequences of lats genes and methods based thereon
78	19991102	48	US 5977333 A	DNA sequence encoding the myotonic dystrophy gene and uses thereof
79	19991005	18	US 5962332 A	Detection of trinucleotide repeats by in situ hybridization
80	19990921	48	US 5955265 A	DNA sequence encoding the myotonic dystrophy gene and uses thereof
81	19990720	43	US 5925558 A	Assays for protein kinases using fluorescent protein substrates
82	19990615	43	US 5912137 A	Assays for protein kinases using fluorescent
83	19981201	9	US 5843671 A	Methods for measuring trinucleotide repeat expansion in Saccharomyces cerevisiae
84	19980818	17	US 5795872 A	DNA construct for immunization

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85	19980407	13	US 5736330 A	Method and compositions for flow cytometric determination of DNA sequences
86	19971209	23	US 5695933 A	Direct detection of expanded nucleotide repeats in the human genome
87	19971202	112	US 5693757 A	Huntingtin DNA, protein and uses thereof
88	19971111	112	US 5686288 A	Huntingtin DNA, protein and uses thereof
89	19970722	21	US 5650277 A	Method of determining the presence and quantifying the number of di- and trinucleotide repeats
90	19970617	67	US 5639616 A	Isolated nucleic acid encoding a ubiquitous nuclear receptor
91	19961126	17	US 5578450 A	Tumor-specific genomic instability as a prognostic indicator

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1	20040729	117	US 20040147718 A1	Nucleotide and protein sequences of lats genes and methods based thereon
2	20040311	74	US 20040048816 A1	Restenosis treatment
3	20040212	87	US 20040029124 A1	Mrna amplification
4	20031127	50	US 20030219716 A1	Method and apparatus for improving in vitro measurement of membrane permeability of chemical compounds
5	20021031	89	US 20020160483 A1	13245, a novel human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase and uses therefor
6	20020815	170	US 20020110811 A1	Variants of protein kinases
7	20031007	112	US 6630613 B1	Transgenic animals and lats genes
8	20030506	112	US 6559285 B1	Nucleotide and protein sequences of lats genes and methods based thereon
9	20020319	112	US 6359193 B1	Nucleotide sequences of lats genes
10	19991130	116	US 5994503 A	Nucleotide and protein sequences of lats genes and methods based thereon

	Issue Date	Pages	Document ID	Title
1	20040624	217	US 20040121349 A1	Novel 27877, 18080, 14081, 32140, 50352, 16658, 14223, 16002, 50566, 65552 and 65577 molecules and uses therefor
2	20040325	139	US 20040058355 A1	Novel 21910, 56634, 55053, 2504, 15977, 14760, 25501, 17903, 3700, 21529, 26176, 26343, 56638, 18610, 33217, 21967, H1983, M1983, 38555 or 593 molecules and uses therefor
3	20040219	149	US 20040033509 A1	Novel 13237, 18480, 2245, 16228, 7677, 26320, 46619, 33166, 16836, 46867, 21617, 55562, 39228, 62088, 46745, 23155, 21657, 42755, 32229, 22325, 46863 and 32252 molecules and uses therefor
4	20040108	237	US 20040005664 A1	Novel 26199, 33530, 33949, 47148, 50226, 58764, 62113, 32144, 32235, 23565, 13305, 14911, 86216, 25206 and 8843 molecules and uses therefor
5	20030904	67	US 20030166050 A1	21956 and 25856, novel human aminiopeptidases and uses thereof
6	20030327	534	US 20030059919 A1	Novel human 39228, 21956, 25856, 22244, 8701, 32263, 50250, 55158, 47765, 62088, 50566, and 48118 molecules and uses therefor
7	20021031	89	US 20020160483 A1	13245, a novel human myotonic dystrophy type protein kinase and uses therefor